

United States Patent and Trademark Office



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/961,234	09/24/2001	William A. Royall JR.	ROY03 001	6263	
75	11/01/2006		EXAMINER		
Duane Morris LLP			CORRIELUS, JEAN M		
1667 K Street, I Suite 700	N.W.		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
Washington, D	C 20006	•	2162		
			DATE MAILED: 11/01/200	DATE MAILED: 11/01/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.		Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		09/961,234	ROYALL ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Jean M. Corrielus	2162			
The M Period for Reply	AILING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address			
WHICHEVER - Extensions of tir after SIX (6) MC - If NO period for Failure to reply v Any reply receiv	ED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY R IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA me may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, ed by the Office later than three months after the mailing arm adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION B6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ting The apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status				•		
1)⊠ Respor	nsive to communication(s) filed on 13 Ju	<u>ly 2006</u> .	•			
2a)☐ This ac	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3)☐ Since tl	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed	in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of C	laims					
4)⊠ Claim(s	s) <u>6 and 12-14</u> is/are pending in the appl	ication.				
4a) Of the	ne above claim(s) is/are withdraw	n from consideration.				
5) Claim(s	s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠ Claim(s	s) <u>6, 12-14</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s	s) is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s	s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.	. ~			
Application Pape	ers					
9)☐ The spe	cification is objected to by the Examiner	·				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	wing(s) filed on is/are: a)⊡ acce		Examiner.			
	t may not request that any objection to the o	_				
	ment drawing sheet(s) including the correcti					
11)∐ The oath	n or declaration is objected to by the Exa	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.			
Priority under 35	5 U.S.C. § 119					
	edgment is made of a claim for foreign c) Some * c) None of:	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a))-(d) or (f).			
	ertified copies of the priority documents	have been received.				
	ertified copies of the priority documents		on No			
	opies of the certified copies of the priori					
	pplication from the International Bureau		·			
* See the a	ttached detailed Office action for a list o	of the certified copies not receive	ed.			
Attachment(s)						
	ences Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)			
2) Notice of Drafts	person's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Da	nte			
3) Information Disc Paper No(s)/Ma	closure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) il Date	5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	atent Application			

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to the amendment filed July 17, 2006, in which claims 1-5 and 7-11 are cancelled and claims 6 and 12-14 are pending for examination.

Response to Amendment

2. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Claim Objections

3. Claim 13 is objected to because of the following informalities: claim 13, step e, line 3, after "database;" please delete –and--. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. Claims 6, and 12-14 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Noel-Levitz (<u>WWW.noellevitz.com</u>, Newsletter archive, Grading and qualifying prospects, "winter 1998 (part 1) and spring 1998 (part 2).

As to claims 12, Noel-Levitz discloses a method for generating applications from candidates interested (evaluating the continued interest of candidates) in attending an educational institution. In particular, Noel-Levitz discloses the claimed "accessing a candidate database containing personal information; profiling the candidates according to criteria established by the educational institution" easily accessible by the admissions counselors and telecounselors who can update

individual prospect records with each contact (grading, qualifying and communicating) (page 4-5); segmenting the profiled candidates into a target group; customizing the partial application with personal information from the database (pages 18-19), making all work together, all the way through the funnel); compiling the partial applications which have been electronically completed; transmitting the partial applications to the educational institution; providing a personalized acknowledgement of each partial application received; updating the database with information from the partial application (qualifying helps focus resources on those with the greatest propensity to enroll, wherein in the qualifying process the institution rates the level of prospect interest at the prospect, inquiry, applicant and confirmed stages by identifying and targeting students who are genuinely interested, while eliminating those with little or no interest (grading and qualifying inquiries (Noel-Levitz (WWW.noellevitz.com, Newsletter archive, Grading and qualifying prospects, "winter 1998 (part 1) and spring 1998 (part 2) pgs 4-6 and 16-20). Noel-Levitz does not explicitly provide a web site containing links to a survey and to a partial application; assigning a unique access number ("PIN") to each candidate in the target group; electronically mailing each candidate in the target group the assigned PIN and an invitation to use the PIN to access the web site; providing each candidate accessing the web site and indicating a continuing interest in the educational institution with electronic access to the partial application; for each candidate who electronically accesses the partial application. However, Noel-Levitz continually update the prospective interest profile with each contact (pages 4-5), wherein the qualifying codes help rate and track the prospect's interest in the institution at various stages of the recruiting process (pages 18-19). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have

included constructed an electronic survey; assigning a unique access number ("PIN") to each candidate in the target group; electronically mailing each candidate in the target group the assigned PIN and an invitation to use the PIN to access the web site; providing each candidate accessing the web site and indicating a continuing interest in the educational institution with electronic access to the partial application; for each candidate who electronically accesses the partial application in the same conventional system as disclosed by Noel-Levitz, for the advantage of providing a method for profiling an inquiry pool of candidates interested in attending an identified institution of higher learning preliminarily to targeting candidates from the pool with for enrollment, with the ability to increase system effectiveness by automating the process of collecting prospect contact or update information.

As to claims 6, 13 and 14, Noel-Levitz discloses all the limitations of claim 13. In addition, Noel-Levitz offers each candidate invited to submit a complete application an incentive to submit the full application (Noel-Levitz (WWW.noellevitz.com, Newsletter archive, Grading and qualifying prospects, "winter 1998 (part 1) and spring 1998 (part 2) pgs 8-9; by assuring that all students with financial needs and academic ability receive the same award regardless of when they apply, and making certain the student has the ability to provide accurate early financial aid award estimates 4-6 and 16-20). Providing application incentives for targeted individuals, for example, special scholarship funds or waiver of the application fee and the like is old an well known in marketing plan for recruiting potential candidates for many educational institutions, as evidence of Dugan et al., "Using GMAC data to develop an admission marketing plan, v13n2 pp. 24-31, Winter 1997).

Application/Control Number: 09/961,234

Art Unit: 2162

Page 5

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 6, and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noel-Levitz (<u>WWW.noellevitz.com</u>, Newsletter archive, Grading and qualifying prospects, "winter 1998 (part 1) and spring 1998 (part 2) and Schillewaert et al., (Schillewaert, Niels; Langerak, Fred; Duhamel, Tim, "Non-probability sampling for WWW surveys: a comparison of methods," Journal of the Market Research Society, October 1998.).

As to claims 12, Noel-Levitz discloses a method for generating applications from candidates interested (evaluating the continued interest of candidates) in attending an educational institution. In particular, Noel-Levitz discloses the claimed "accessing a candidate database containing personal information; profiling the candidates according to criteria established by the educational institution" easily accessible by the admissions counselors and telecounselors who can update individual prospect records with each contact (grading, qualifying and communicating) (page 4-5); segmenting the profiled candidates into a target group; customizing the partial application with personal information from the database (pages 18-19), making all work together, all the way through the funnel); compiling the partial applications which have been electronically completed; transmitting the partial applications to the educational institution; providing a personalized acknowledgement of each partial application received; updating the database with information from the partial application (qualifying helps focus resources on those with the

greatest propensity to enroll, wherein in the qualifying process the institution rates the level of prospect interest at the prospect, inquiry, applicant and confirmed stages by identifying and targeting students who are genuinely interested, while eliminating those with little or no interest (grading and qualifying inquiries (Noel-Levitz (WWW.noellevitz.com, Newsletter archive, Grading and qualifying prospects, "winter 1998 (part 1) and spring 1998 (part 2) pgs 4-6 and 16-20). Noel-Levitz does not explicitly provide a web site containing links to a survey and to a partial application; assigning a unique access number ("PIN") to each candidate in the target group; electronically mailing each candidate in the target group the assigned PIN and an invitation to use the PIN to access the web site; providing each candidate accessing the web site and indicating a continuing interest in the educational institution with electronic access to the partial application; for each candidate who electronically accesses the partial application. However, Noel-Levitz continually update the prospective interest profile with each contact (pages 4-5), wherein the qualifying codes help rate and track the prospect's interest in the institution at various stages of the recruiting process (pages 18-19). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included constructed an electronic survey; assigning a unique access number ("PIN") to each candidate in the target group; electronically mailing each candidate in the target group the assigned PIN and an invitation to use the PIN to access the web site; providing each candidate accessing the web site and indicating a continuing interest in the educational institution with electronic access to the partial application; for each candidate who electronically accesses the partial application in the same conventional system as disclosed by Noel-Levitz, for the advantage of providing a method for profiling an inquiry pool of candidates interested in

attending an identified institution of higher learning preliminarily to targeting candidates from the pool with for enrollment, with the ability to increase system effectiveness by automating the process of collecting prospect contact or update information.

On the other hand, Schillewaert discloses a method for surveying customers (potential applicants), which includes establishing a web based survey, and inviting the customers to take the survey through several conventional manner (page 1, recruiting respondents). The system disclosed by Schillewaert provides a use of including user password and ID information along with the survey invitation, as a common way for properly securing the survey web-based system and tracking the survey results. The e-mail survey system of Schillewaert serves as a recruitment technique for attracting respondents, in which it invites Internet user to participate. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine conventional system as disclosed by Noel-Levitz with the web-survey disclosed by Schillewaert by incorporating the use of providing a web site containing links to a survey and to a partial application; assigning a unique access number ("PIN") to each candidate in the target group; electronically mailing each candidate in the target group the assigned PIN and an invitation to use the PIN to access the web site; providing each candidate accessing the web site and indicating a continuing interest in the educational institution with electronic access to the partial application; for each candidate who electronically accesses the partial application for the purpose of providing a method for surveying candidates who may be interested in an educational institution, with ability to increase system effectiveness and efficiency by incorporating Internet technology in the surveying process, thereby increasing the automated

reach of the system to customers, while decreasing transmission costs (In re Venner, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958)).

As to claims 6, 13 and 14, Noel-Levitz discloses all the limitations of claim 13. In addition, Noel-Levitz offers each candidate invited to submit a complete application an incentive to submit the full application (Noel-Levitz (<u>WWW.noellevitz.com</u>, Newsletter archive, Grading and qualifying prospects, "winter 1998 (part 1) and spring 1998 (part 2) pgs 8-9; by assuring that all students with financial needs and academic ability receive the same award regardless of when they apply, and making certain the student has the ability to provide accurate early financial aid award estimates 4-6 and 16-20). Providing application incentives for targeted individuals, for example, special scholarship funds or waiver of the application fee and the like is old an well known in marketing plan for recruiting potential candidates for many educational institutions, as evidence of Dugan et al., "Using GMAC data to develop an admission marketing plan, v13n2 pp. 24-31, Winter 1997).

7. Claims 6, and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noel-Levitz (WWW.noellevitz.com, Newsletter archive, Grading and qualifying prospects, "winter 1998 (part 1) and spring 1998 (part 2) and Thomas US Publication No. 2002/0002482. As to claims 12, Noel-Levitz discloses a method for generating applications from candidates interested (evaluating the continued interest of candidates) in attending an educational institution. In particular, Noel-Levitz discloses the claimed "accessing a candidate database containing personal information; profiling the candidates according to criteria established by the educational

institution" easily accessible by the admissions counselors and telecounselors who can update individual prospect records with each contact (grading, qualifying and communicating) (page 4-5); segmenting the profiled candidates into a target group; customizing the partial application with personal information from the database (pages 18-19), making all work together, all the way through the funnel); compiling the partial applications which have been electronically completed; transmitting the partial applications to the educational institution; providing a personalized acknowledgement of each partial application received; updating the database with information from the partial application (qualifying helps focus resources on those with the greatest propensity to enroll, wherein in the qualifying process the institution rates the level of prospect interest at the prospect, inquiry, applicant and confirmed stages by identifying and targeting students who are genuinely interested, while eliminating those with little or no interest (grading and qualifying inquiries (Noel-Levitz (WWW.noellevitz.com, Newsletter archive. Grading and qualifying prospects, "winter 1998 (part 1) and spring 1998 (part 2) pgs 4-6 and 16-20). Noel-Levitz does not explicitly provide a web site containing links to a survey and to a partial application; assigning a unique access number ("PIN") to each candidate in the target group; electronically mailing each candidate in the target group the assigned PIN and an invitation to use the PIN to access the web site; providing each candidate accessing the web site and indicating a continuing interest in the educational institution with electronic access to the partial application; for each candidate who electronically accesses the partial application. However, Noel-Levitz continually update the prospective interest profile with each contact (pages 4-5), wherein the qualifying codes help rate and track the prospect's interest in the institution at various stages of the recruiting process (pages 18-19). Therefore, it would have

been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included constructed an electronic survey; assigning a unique access number ("PIN") to each candidate in the target group; electronically mailing each candidate in the target group the assigned PIN and an invitation to use the PIN to access the web site; providing each candidate accessing the web site and indicating a continuing interest in the educational institution with electronic access to the partial application; for each candidate who electronically accesses the partial application in the same conventional system as disclosed by Noel-Levitz, for the advantage of providing a method for profiling an inquiry pool of candidates interested in attending an identified institution of higher learning preliminarily to targeting candidates from the pool with for enrollment, with the ability to increase system effectiveness by automating the process of collecting prospect contact or update information.

On the other hand, Thomas discloses a method for surveying customer (potential applicants), which includes providing a web site containing links to a survey and to a partial application; assigning a unique access number ("PIN") to each candidate in the target group (paragraph 0048); electronically mailing each candidate in the target group the assigned PIN and an invitation to use the PIN to access the web site; providing each candidate accessing the web site and indicating a continuing interest in the educational institution with electronic access to the partial application; for each candidate who electronically accesses the partial application (paragraph 0065). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine conventional system as disclosed by Noel-Levitz with the web-survey disclosed by Thomas by incorporating the use of providing a web site containing links to a survey and to a partial application; assigning a unique access number

("PIN") to each candidate in the target group; electronically mailing each candidate in the target group the assigned PIN and an invitation to use the PIN to access the web site; providing each candidate accessing the web site and indicating a continuing interest in the educational institution with electronic access to the partial application; for each candidate who electronically accesses the partial application for the purpose of providing a method for surveying candidates who may be interested in an educational institution, with ability to increase system effectiveness and efficiency by incorporating Internet technology in the surveying process, thereby increasing the automated reach of the system to customers, while decreasing transmission costs (In re Venner, 262 F.2d 91, 95, 120USPQ 193, 194 (CCPA 1958)).

As to claims 6, 13 and 14, Noel-Levitz discloses all the limitations of claim 13. In addition, Noel-Levitz offers each candidate invited to submit a complete application an incentive to submit the full application (Noel-Levitz (WWW.noellevitz.com, Newsletter archive, Grading and qualifying prospects, "winter 1998 (part 1) and spring 1998 (part 2) pgs 8-9; by assuring that all students with financial needs and academic ability receive the same award regardless of when they apply, and making certain the student has the ability to provide accurate early financial aid award estimates 4-6 and 16-20). Providing application incentives for targeted individuals, for example, special scholarship funds or waiver of the application fee and the like is old an well known in marketing plan for recruiting potential candidates for many educational institutions, as evidence of Dugan et al., "Using GMAC data to develop an admission marketing plan, v13n2 pp. 24-31, Winter 1997).

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jean M. Corrielus whose telephone number is (571) 272-4032. The examiner can normally be reached on 10 hours shift.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or \$71-272-1000.

Jean M Corrielus Primary Examiner Art Unit 2162

October 20, 2006